

rifle in the company of some Kosovar Serbs . . . He has declared that he will not deliver the war criminal whom he has deposed to the tribunal in The Hague, whose legitimacy he has contested. He is a democrat who wants his country to become a member of the European Union, but he welcomes the machinations of the Russian foreign minister, whose government was singularly unmoved by the democratic ascendancy in Serbia.

In all these ways Kostunica seems genuinely representative of his people, whose ethical energies are ominously circumscribed by ethnic energies. The press accounts of the election that Milosevic lost, and of the uprising that followed his refusal to abide by its results, describe a population that was angry about the consequences of the sanctions that the West had imposed upon Milosevic's country, the poverty and the pariahdom. They were also tired of Milosevic's abuses of state power, especially his authoritarian control of the media. What motivated their rebellion, in other words, was their outrage at all that Milosevic had done to them. What was missing from the hue and the cry (at least as it was reported in the Western press) was outrage at what Milosevic had done to others—to Croats, to Bosnians, to Kosovars. It was not his mass rapes, mass expulsions, and mass murders that brought Milosevic down. What brought him down were the unhappy consequences for Serbia of his failure in his ugly adventures. And the notion that the opprobrium that was visited upon Milosevic's Serbia was in any way deserved—that it was the right result of Belgrade's criminal actions—seems not to have figured prominently in the thinking of the Serbian crowds. They revolted against their leader, but not against themselves.

Is it asking too much that a society revolt against itself? It is surely asking a lot. Yet it has happened before; and there are circumstances in which a new beginning requires nothing less. The weight of history is heavier for being unacknowledged. In this sense, President Clinton erred significantly when he remarked that "this is just as big a blow for freedom as we saw when the Berlin Wall was torn down, when Lech Walesa led the shipyard workers in Poland." This was precisely the wrong parallel. I do not doubt that there are many genuine democrats in Serbia; but the striking fact, the discouraging fact, about the Serbian opposition during the past decade is that it has not been characterized by the stringent and exalted kind of dissidence that was produced elsewhere in the orbit of communism, where figures arose who directed their criticism at the foundations of their own societies, and who expressed their criticism in ferociously universal terms. Kostunica is certainly not such a figure. He is not proposing such a fundamental examination. It has often been remarked that Milosevic's regime was communism surviving in the form of nationalism; but it is important to observe that in Serbia anti-communism, too, takes the form of nationalism. For this reason, it has been only partially an uprising of conscience. And for this reason, one's exhilaration at the denouement in Belgrade is a little spoiled. . . .

IN MEMORY OF THOMAS D.
GRAHAM

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death

of Tom Graham, of Jefferson City, Missouri. He was 77.

Tom, a son of Charles E. and Margaret Cuthbertson Graham, was born on October 14, 1922, in St. Louis. He attended Jefferson City public schools and was a recipient of the Distinguished Alumnus Award. He also attended the University of Missouri. After serving in the Army Air Corps during World War II, Tom practiced law in Jefferson City for 50 years. From 1951 to 1973, he was in the Missouri House of Representatives, serving three terms as Speaker of the House from 1961 to 1967.

Tom was president of the National Legislative Conference from 1966 to 1967, and commissioner of the National Conference on Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. He was vice-chairman of the Missouri-New York World's Fair Commission. Tom was a member of the First Christian Church and a past member of the Jefferson Lodge 43, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Ancient and Accepted Orders of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Moolah Temple, St. Louis. He was a member of the Missouri Bar, Phi Gamma Delta social fraternity and Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

Tom was also involved in many civic activities in Jefferson City. He was on the Board of Directors of the Jefferson City Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trustees of Memorial Community Hospital. He served as president of the Cole County Chapter, University of Missouri Alumni Association, and the Cole County Bar Association. He was a merit badge counselor for the Boy Scouts of America.

Tom married the late Christine Wood Graham on April 22, 1944. They were married for almost 54 years and had one son, Christopher Graham.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Graham was my good friend and a great American. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his family.

IN HONOR OF THE FORT WORTH
MASJID OF AL-ISLAM

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, this weekend in Fort Worth, Texas, it will be my honor and privilege to attend and participate in events which promote racial and religious unity and peace. On October 21, 2000, the Fort Worth Masjid of Al-Islam, under the leadership of Imam Nasir Ahmed, will host a Southwest Regional Pioneer Banquet honoring those it considers to be pioneers in the causes of diversity, religious interaction, Islam, economic development, political awareness and education.

I am humbled to be among a group of honorees which includes religious radio broadcaster and journalist, Robert Ashley; American Jewish Congress Southwest Region executive director, Joel Brooks; community relations consultant, writer and member of the Thanksgiving Square Interfaith Council, Rose Marie Stromberg; 97-year old founder of the Tarrant County Black Historical and Genealogical Society, Lenora Rolla; long-time Muslim, 95-year old Dave Hassen; and the organizer of Brooks of Baaziga, a Muslim girl's group, Ruby B. Muhammad.

The work of the Fort Worth Masjid of Al-Islam is, by itself, noteworthy. Yet, the Masjid's efforts are heightened and broadened by the fact that this celebration will include the personage and the teachings of The Honorable Imam Warith Deen Mohammed, leader of the Muslim American Society. Throughout this country and around the world Imam Mohammed is known, respected and admired for his work towards peace, religious freedom and diversity and liberty for all people. On October 22, 2000, the Fort Worth-Dallas area will have the pleasure of receiving his message on "Dealing With Racism From Religion". It is my great pleasure, therefore, to join with the Fort Worth Masjid of Al-Islam, its brothers and sisters in the Dallas Masjid of Al-Islam and the larger Fort Worth-Dallas community in heartily welcoming Imam Mohammed to our community.

NATIONAL AIDS TESTING DAY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) epidemic is one of the deadliest foes that we have faced in recent history. Like any foe, we must learn all we can about this deadly virus and take appropriate action to halt its assault on society.

One of the first steps in stopping the spread of HIV is to know if one is infected. A recent study showed that 90% of the people who knew their HIV status changed their sexual behavior, thus helping to stop the spread of HIV. This statistic illustrates the importance of knowing one's HIV status. I believe it is essential for all U.S. citizens to be aware of their HIV status. This will not only help them stay healthy, but it is the first step in preventing the transmission of HIV to others.

Unfortunately, many people in this country are unaware of their HIV status. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimate that 900,000 people may be infected with HIV and nearly one-third of these individuals or 270,000 are unaware of their HIV status.

We must ensure that people have access to all FDA approved HIV tests. It is the simplest and cheapest form of prevention.

A barrier to HIV testing is that it is often perceived as painful because some testing requires blood samples taken through needles. Many people fear needles and therefore would rather not be tested than give blood.

I am pleased to learn that there is FDA approved technologies that do not require the use of needles. Companies like Calypso Biomedical, which is located in my own state of Maryland and in California, have focused on developing HIV diagnostic test that do not use needles, such as the HIV urine tests.

Why then are so many not being tested?

It has come to my attention that some facilities within the public health infrastructure are discouraging local community testing groups from using HIV tests that require only a urine sample. Some states have even passed legislation that prevents organizations from accessing FDA approved HIV urine testing technologies.

It is critical that our public health infrastructure, which receives Federal Medicare, Medicaid and block grant funds, supports all FDA